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Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

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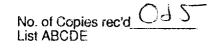
Statement of the)		
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Public Utilities Commission of)	PR Docket	No. 94-109
Ohio's Intention to Preserve Its)		
Right for Future Rate and Market)		
Entry Regulation of Commercial)		
Mobile Radio Services)		

REPLY COMMENTS OF SPRINT CELLULAR COMPANY

Pursuant to the Public Notice¹ of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC" or "Commission"), Sprint Cellular Company ("Sprint") files its Reply Comments in the captioned proceeding.

In this proceeding, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio ("PUCO") seeks to ensure that it will not be preempted under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Act" or "Communications Act") in its "current limited state regulation over rates and market entry," and that

² Statement of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's Intention to Preserve Its Right for Future Rate and Market Entry Regulation of Commercial Mobile Services ("Statement") at 2.



¹ Public Notice, State Petitions to Retain Authority Over Intrastate Mobile Service Rates, DA 94-876, 59 Fed. Reg. 42,595 (1994).

"federal law does not prevent" it from asserting, in the future, jurisdiction over matters relating to rate and market entry of commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") providers. Section 332(c)(3)(B) of the Act, requires that any state desiring to continue existing rate and entry regulation over CMRS providers must petition the FCC by August 10, 1994, for such authority. Sixteen parties filed comments on September 16, 1994, in response to PUCO's Statement, virtually all urging its dismissal or denial.

I. COMMENTERS AGREED THAT PUCO HAS FAILED TO MAKE THE REQUISITE STATUTORY SHOWING TO CONTINUE RATE REGULATION OF CMRS PROVIDERS

Commenters agreed that PUCO failed to make the evidentiary showing required by Section 332 of the Act to continue rate regulation of CMRS providers. Under Section 332 of the Act, PUCO was required to demonstrate that (i) market conditions in commercial mobile services fail to protect consumers adequately from unjust and unreasonable rates or rates that are unjustly and unreasonably discriminatory, or (ii) such market conditions exist and commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") is a substitute for land line telephone exchange service for a substantial

³ Id.

⁴ Id.

^{5 47} U.S.C.A. § 332(c)(3)(B) (West Supp. 1994).

portion of the telephone land line exchange service within Ohio. 6

In implementing this section of the Communications Act, the FCC required that state petitions rely on state-specific evidence. As a number of commenters correctly noted, Commission rules require that a petition include [d] emonstrative evidence that market conditions in the state for [CMRS] do not adequately protect subscribers. Becific evidence that would satisfy PUCO's burden of proof under the Communications Act.

Commenters agreed that PUCO bore a very high burden of proof, 10 but that it utterly failed to present any pertinent evidence to support any continued rate regulation of CMRS providers, and therefore, failed to meet its

^{6 47} U.S.C.A. § 332(c)(3)(A)(i)-(ii) and (B) (West Supp. 1994).

⁷ Implementation of Sections 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act, Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Services, Second Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 1411, 1521 (to be codified at 47 C.F.R. § 20.13(a)(1)) (1994) ("Second Report and Order") (emphasis added).

^{8 &}lt;u>See e.g.</u>, Opposition of McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc. ("McCaw") at 9.

⁹ Second Report and Order at 1521-22 (to be codified at 47 C.F.R. § 20.13(a)(2)).

¹⁰ Comments of GTE Mobilenet Inc. ("GTE") at 9-11; Comments of Mobile Telecommunications Technologies Corp. ("Mtel") at 2-3, 5; and Comments of Paging Network, Inc. at 2.

statutory burden. 11 By contrast, no commenter alleged that PUCO had presented pertinent evidence or carried its burden of proof.

Nextel Communications, Inc. ("Nextel"), which filed general Comments in response to all state petitions submitted on or before August 10, 1994, also does not argue that Ohio made the requisite showing to justify the extension of rate and entry regulation for any CMRS providers. Nextel does attempt, however, to argue that the Commission should distinguish between dominant and nondominant CMRS providers in analyzing the merits of each state petition. 12 Nextel's argument, as applied to the PUCO Statement, misses the point. The Commission's first line of inquiry must be to determine if the petitioning state met its very high standard of proof to justify the extension of rate or entry regulation to any CMRS provider. Since PUCO failed to submit any justification for such continued regulation, the Commission's inquiry must go no further.

Commenters similarly agreed with Sprint that PUCO's attempt to continue what it termed "limited" rate and entry regulation through its complaint process and review of

¹¹ Opposition of New Par at 1-2; Comments of GTE at 11; Comments of Mtel at 5-6; Opposition of McCaw at 10; Comments of Ray's Electronics, Inc. at 6; Comments of Ameritech Mobile Communications, Inc. at 1; and Opposition of the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association at 2-3.

¹² Comments of Nextel at 8.

roaming agreements must be denied. 13 For example, GTE noted that when PUCO adjudicates complaints regarding rates, it engages in the regulation of rates just as though it were reviewing tariffs. 14 Similarly, commenters agreed with Sprint by stating that any contract review, which encompasses oversight of rates, also constitutes rate regulation. 15

Since PUCO failed to meet its burden to justify any extension of PUCO rate regulation, limited or otherwise, all such rate and entry regulation of CMRS providers has been preempted under the Act.

II. NATIONAL CELLULAR RESELLERS ASSOCIATION'S COMMENTS DO NOT SUPPORT CONTINUED RATE REGULATION OF OHIO CMRS PROVIDERS

The National Cellular Resellers Association's ("Resellers") Comments do not advance PUCO's Statement. Section 332 of the Communications Act places the burden of proof on the state for continued rate regulation of CMRS providers. PUCO's failure to meet its statutory burden cannot be rescued by the Resellers' efforts to demonstrate that cellular market conditions generally are not fully competitive. 16 The Commission's own actions in refusing to

¹³ Comments of GTE at 15-16; Comments of New Par at 4-5; and Opposition of McCaw at 8.

¹⁴ Comments of GTE at 15.

¹⁵ Opposition of New Par at 4-5 and Comments of GTE at 14.

¹⁶ See Comments of Resellers at 3.

impose tariff requirements on cellular carriers demonstrate that a finding that a market is not completely competitive does not necessarily require the imposition of rate regulation.¹⁷

A state cannot meet the heavy burden imposed under Section 332 merely by showing that its market is not completely competitive. Rather, it must demonstrate that market conditions failed to protect adequately CMRS subscribers from unjust or unreasonable rates. 18 At no point, do the Resellers' Comments address the specific market conditions that exist in Ohio. Yet, the only purpose of this proceeding is to present the Commission with state-specific evidence of market conditions for CMRS providers and their customers. 19 Therefore, the Commission should give no weight to the Resellers' Comments in assessing the PUCO Statement.

CONCLUSION

Disposition of the PUCO Statement is very simple.

PUCO was required under the Communications Act to present evidence regarding Ohio CMRS market conditions. Because PUCO failed to do so, the Statement must be dismissed. Rate and entry regulation for Ohio CMRS providers has been

¹⁷ Second Report and Order at 1467-68.

^{18 47} U.S.C.A. § 332(c) (West Supp. 1994).

¹⁹ Second Report and Order at 1504-05.

preempted, including PUCO complaint adjudication or contract review affecting CMRS rates or entry. Comments attempting to distinguish between types of CMRS carriers are irrelevant to disposition of the Statement because PUCO did not present a substantive case supporting continued rate regulation of any CMRS providers. Similarly, comments citing to general conclusions that the cellular market is not completely competitive do not meet the burden of proof of Section 332 of the Act requiring submission of state-specific evidence of harm to consumers.

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October 4, 1994

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Melinda L. Mills, hereby certify that I have on this 4th day of October, 1994, sent via U.S. First Class Mail, postage prepaid, or Hand Delivery, a copy of the foregoing "Reply Comments of Sprint Cellular" in the Matter of Public Utilities Commission of Ohio's Intention to Preserve Its Right for Future Rate and Market Entry Regulation of Commercial Mobile Radio Service, PR Docket No. 94-109 filed this date with the Acting Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, to the persons on the attached service list.

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